BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1841.** **New Series No. 23.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

THE BOMBAY AGENDA.
OR
ALMANAC, DIARY AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1841.

Just Published and in course of Delivery.

Price.... 5 Rups. per Copy.
,, ...3¾ ,, per do. without the Diary.
The Diary 2½ ,, per do.
Application to be made at Mr. A. VIEGAS's Circulating Library.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

ON Tuesday the 23rd inst. will be sold in a Godown near the Gunbow Well, by order of the Trustees of MOOLNA SMALLJEE ADAMJEE, the following Goods, viz. Cloth Umbrellas, Balls of Thread, various colored bundles of Thread, Spectacles, Iron Padlocks of sizes, Scissors, Cotton Socks, Imitation Pearls, Imitation Coral, China Beads, &c. &c.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously depo its in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS.—Manufacturing Silversmiths. No. 14, Cornhill London, offer the best SHELL BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size with plain centres, at 8s. per oz., or with chased centres, at 8s. 6d. per oz.

Price, with Chased Centres.

	£	s.	d
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 8 in. diameter 12 oz at 8s. 6d..	5	2	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 9 in. diameter 17 oz.....	7	4	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 10 in. diameter 20 oz.....	8	10	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 12 in. diameter 30 oz.....	12	15	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 15 in. diameter 42 oz.....	17	17	4
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 18 in. diameter 86 oz.....	36	11	0
A round Silver Waiter, with shell border 20 in. diameter 124 oz.....	52	14	0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment contain a large and choice selection of every article requisite to complete a service.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, London, and the goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*.
Messrs. PARRY, DARE & Co. Merchants, *Madras*.
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*. who will receive the amount for them on delivery.

A Pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices for Silver Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intnetion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb., 19 Ship Simon Taylor, Thomas Brown Master, from London 12th Sept. and Mangalore 12th Feb. *Passengers*—Lieut Gordon 3rd Bl. L. C.; Mr. Macpherson. Dr. 4th Light Dragoons; Cadets Messrs. Fearon, Finlay, Edgerly and Lowrey 138 Men, 8 Women and 8 Children Company's service.

Do. Do. Arab Ship Fezrabany, Hajee Husson Nasser Nacodah from Calcutta 26th Jany.

Do. 20. Portuguese Brig Simplicia, J. L. de Almeida. Master, from Macao 29th Nov.

SAILED.

Feb. 18. Ship Ramsay, Thomas Hamlin, Master, to Maulmain.

Do. 19. Ship Ingleborough, J. R. Rea, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers*—Mr. and Mrs. Wooler, Child and Servant, Capt. Robinson.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Medusa.
Palinurus.	Victoria.
	Zenobia.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Thomas Coutts.
Mary Ann.	Sir Edward Paget,
Tweed.	Urania.
Hugh Walker.	Earl of Balcarras.
Shakespeare.	Reliance.
	British Merchant.
	Hope.
	Simon Taylor.

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Soobrow.
Colonel Newal.	Mary Gordon.
Essavie.	Hindostan.
Maria.	Bombay Castle.
Ruby.	Arab.
Fanny,	Drongan.
Hydroose.	Futteh Moobareck.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Roopaulay.
Alexander Robertson	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Ruparell.	Asia
St George.	Amoody.
Hamoody.	Dawlut Savoy.
	Agnes.
	Wild Irish Girl.
	Malik-ool-Bahr.

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
Harsingar.	Brig Simplicia.
Lodease.	AMERICAN.
Hamonshaw.	Morrison.
Futteil Barree.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany.	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19, Cadet J. Finlay, Infantry from England.
Do. Do. Do. R. J. Edgerly, ditto from England.
Do. Do. Do. R. L. Lowry ditto from England.
Do. Do. Do. Peter S. Fearon, do. from England.
Do. Do. Lieut. James Gordon, 3rd Bengal Cavalry from England.
Do. 20, Major Havelock, 4th Dragoons from Kirkee.
Do. Do. Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I. from Baroda.
Do. Do. Lieut. A. Vaillant, 9th Regt. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18. Lieut. H. Creed, Artillery, to Ahmednugger.
Do. 19. Lieut. W. E. Evans, 1st E. Regt. to Mahabulishwar.
Do. Do. Lieut. J. Ayrton, 10th Regt. N. I. to Ditto.
Do. Do. Asst. Surgeon Wm. Pitcairn, M. D. Supg. of Vaccinators to Surat.
Do. Do. Asst. Surgeon G. S. Shaw, M. D. to Poonah.
Do. 20. Bt. Major Robinson, Queens, to Deesa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the "*Times*," Newspaper of to-day, there is a report of part of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on Friday, the 12th instant, and the matter in which we are interested is peculiar, and affects others besides ourselves, we were desirous of having a full, and accurate report published.

For this purpose, application was made to a Gentleman, whose character would be a guarantee for its correctness, and along with his report we proposed to publish the original papers, so far as the Public, or the firm of Forbes and Co. are concerned.

Unfortunately the Gentleman alluded to, considered it right to obtain from Sir Henry Roper, a copy of his judgment, or observations, and in consequence, we have not yet been put in possession of the documents; although after some delay Sir Henry Roper agreed that it should be furnished.

We are aware that great exertions have been made to obtain an earlier insertion of a report of the proceedings, than the one we thus proposed to publish, and from the delay in obtaining the copy of Sir Henry Roper's judgment, the parties have succeeded.

It is proper to mention *now*, that the proceedings in the application to the Supreme Court for Administration, were transferred, without our knowledge, or sanction from one Attorney to another, and from one Barrister to another; and that we do not consider ourselves in any way responsible for the manner in which those legal proceedings were conducted, or the documents drawn out; nor for the correctness of those in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Mr. Forbes' affidavit states his brief to the best of his knowledge, in the statements contained in the Proctor's application, and not to the accuracy of the legal expressions used by him, or by the Prerogative Court.

In the mean time we shall be obliged by your inserting this communication, and shall publish the papers adverted to without delay.

We remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
CHARLES FORBES,
JOHN BOWMAN,
JOHN G. MALCOLMSON.
Bombay, 20th February 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The General Orders have just announced to the Bombay Army, that from among its Regiments, two are to be formed into Light Infantry and a third into a Rifle Corps, and that for this judicious and appropriate measure we are indebted to Lord Keane and Sir Thomas McMahon. Report says, that the Commander-in-Chief, anxious that justice should be done to the army on this occasion, has applied to the different Regiments for a statement of their services, with a view it is to be supposed, of being guided by them in his decision as to what Regiment should be selected.

However conscientious the motives may appear which dictated such a step, it is to be hoped (and the Soldierlike qualifications of our Commander-in-Chief warrants the assertion) that services alone are not to be the only guide on this occasion, as its judiciousness might at least be questionable. This brings to mind the lachrymose letter which appeared some short time since in the papers, from one of the "Old Burns," wherein the writer sighed forth his regrets at the new Regiment (the 2nd) having been made Light Infantry instead of his own Veteran Regiment, the antiquity of which, he states to be coeval with the raising of the 2nd or Queens Royal. Laurels are said to be ever green but will not the brow they encircle (despite of us) become hoary?—I fancy that no one will deny that the 2nd Europeans, must when formed, be a much more efficient regiment than could ever be the 1st; this I say, though no one more than myself is desirous of rendering justice to that good old Regiment. The writer in his zeal for antique fame, overlooks the fact, that in H. M.'s Service there are God knows how many Light Infantry, Fusileer and Rifle Regiments, and that the gallant Queens are not among the number, not for want of having done good Service as all know. It happens on the contrary that the Queens Army as a rule appears to have acted in direct opposition. Thus their eight Light Infantry Regiments are almost all among the youngest Regiments. Their numbers being the 13th, 43d, 51st, 52nd, 68th, 71st, 85th and 90th. From this we must conclude that the selection could not have arisen from a reference to former Services, but *actual fitness*. The 95th was turned into the Rifle Brigade and the 60th into a Rifle Corps, when there must have been in one case 94 and in the other 59 corps with prior claims on the score of seniority and Service.

As I have shewn, the example offered by the Royal Army does not favor services as a guide, and such ought to apply much less to the Native Army. There are a number of good old Corps, who in their day did their duty well when called upon, but the recollection of which seems to suffice them, as they now offer a sad contrast as to efficiency and order, with many who have not to look back to the last century for a pedigree, but who have kept pace with the improvements of the day.

A high state of discipline and efficiency is entirely attributable to the European officers especially the Commanding Officer and Staff. It so happens that sometimes corps, among the men destined to command them, do not offer a succession of individuals whose Military qualifications are of a very high order, whilst chance again favors others. It is among the latter that we must look for bodies of men whose order and efficiency point them out as ready for any service, and it is from these, be they old or new, that the selection should be made for Light Infantry and Rifles. If Regiments cannot do decently the little that is expected of them now, what can we look forward to from them, where in addition they will have all the Light Infantry work to get through, their well earned mottoes will avail them little.

I have said nothing as yet of the *material* as regards the men, though a matter of great importance which should be taken also into consideration, but less weight in my opinion attaches to this than to the European officers the men can be changed, but the officers never.

It may be said in objection to what I have stated, that a sharp Lieut.-Colonel may always be sent to keep a Regiment in orders. True, but a sharp Lieut.-Colonel is a scarce article, and why do that now which at a future period may send Government hunting for rare ones.

Meanwhile the Army is on the tiptoe of expectation and eagerly looking forward to the day of drawing, to find out who are the holders of the lucky numbers in this

LOTTERY.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, February 22, 1841.

ARRIVED February 19, Ship *Simon Taylor*, T. Brown, Master, from London 12th September—*Passengers*: Lieut. Gordon, Messrs. Macpherson, Fearon, Finlay, Edgerly and Lowry, Cadets; 138 Troops, 8 Women and 8 Children; Feb. 20, Brig *Simplicia*, J. L. D. Almeida, Master, from Macao 29th November; Feb. 20, Ship *Fazerbany*, Haga Husson Nacodah, from Calcutta 26th January—*Passengers*: 26 Natives.

AN Inquest was held on Friday last on the body of a Mussulman found dead near the Road side Parell Tank, the morning after the Fireworks. Deceased appeared to have been a Camp follower in Scinde, but little information could otherwise be obtained about him.

An Inquest was also held on Saturday on the body of a man of the Hindoo Caste who had been taken to the Native General Hospital the previous night in a state of insensibility, which was found to have arisen from the fracture of the skull, but how it was caused there was not sufficient evidence to shew, and a Verdict returned accordingly.

WE have received our Calcutta Papers to the 11th, Delhie to the 10th, Agra to the 13th, Madras to the 13th, and Ceylon to the 4th of February. The Calcutta *Englishman* is firing away at the Bombay *Times* on the never ending subject of the Clibborn Commission whose *Report* he sustains. The Bengal *Hurkaru* takes the other side and defends Major Clibborn we think successfully. It is quite time this matter was set at rest, and we look anxiously to the Authorities for some Official Document on the subject. The unauthorized and unadvised publication of the informal Proceedings of the Commission has already caused sufficient harm, the remedy lies with the Government both of Bombay and of India. It is cruel to Major Clibborn and unsatisfactory to the Service to allow of matters remaining on their present footing, and although the Bombay Government did in a measure repair the damage by their General Order still much remains to be done, and we have too much reliance on the Heads both of our Government and our Army to suppose for an instant that every investigation and light will not be thrown on the matter. The Madras Papers announce the arrival of Sir R. Dick to command the Army and inform us that the disturbances at Nepanee have been settled without an appeal to arms. The Ceylon Papers contain mere extracts and nothing interesting to the Bombay Public.

THE General Orders announce the concurrence of the Court of Directors in the measure of forming two Corps of the Bombay Army into Light Infantry and one of Rifles. This measure has been long wanted and we opine that much good will result from the same. It appears that Lord

Keane first applied to the Court of Directors, pointing out the utility of this branch of the Service and soliciting an extension of the Light Infantry Arm and Rifles. This was seconded by the present Commander in-Chief, who we believe, also impressed on the minds of the Leadenhall Folks the use of Lancers for a Light Cavalry Corps but it was no go, the extra expense of a few Bamboos with pointed Iron, and the "charges consequent thereon, were looked at and the Hon'ble John felt he was compelled to say." No.—Not from want of resources but from an idea that the Bombay Army were already sufficiently armed, and we have no doubt a consideration, from their late successes of their Native Corps in Affghanistan, that such additions to the Service were not needed. After we dare say, many solicitations, they have at length seen the necessity of yielding to the advice of those on the spot. We have no doubt that eventually the Court of Directors will see the importance of equipping an arm of their Cavalry, with that most useful weapon the Lance. The execution that this Arm of the service effected in the late Scindian War, by Officers who were not practised to the use of the weapon, and who were totally ignorant of the exercise of it, is we consider a sufficient guarantee, that the equipment of a Regiment would be of the most material service, more particularly, when there is a probability of our Troops being called into a Field where the practice thereof is unknown. We shall at an early opportunity take up this subject more fully.

The very extraordinary Elliot whose proceedings seem ever to be grounded on an abandonment of the best interests of the people he has been sent to represent, has again signalized his political career by as gross a mistake as ever was committed by any representative of a civilized nation. It will scarcely be credited in Europe that he has violated our own blockade, and all as he says "from" friendly respect to the Flag of the United States and permitted two American Vessels "The *Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*" to pass out from Whampoa with full Cargoes of Tea on board. The English Merchants in China very properly protested against such an act, and the answer of the Plenipotentiary to that protest is like all other documents which have emanated from him futile and puerile in the extreme. In the protest the Law of Blockade has been very ably and clearly recited and besides in the case of the "*Panama*" it is proved that she arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th of June only 3 days previous to the notice of Blockade, and "could only "have succeeded in obtaining entry in so "short a period by *very unusual facilities* "afforded by the Chinese arising from the "fact of the Blockade being declared." The other Vessel the *Kosciusko* (formerly the Sir Charles Malcolm) had been repeatedly "refused entry "in the Port because her Cargo had been "taken on board at the outer anchorage, "in violation of the Rules of the Port of "Canton which require Ships Papers to "shew their Cargo to have been bonafide "shipped at some Foreign Port." As we have extracted the whole of the correspondence we refer our readers to it and particularly to Captain Elliot's letter and Sir G. Bremer's answer, From a perusal of both it will be seen that the late Commander in Chief Admiral Elliot and his relative had settled the matter long before, and the Commodore who ought to have been consulted, merely assents to the measure, as a pledge had been given by the Plenipotentiary and his relation, and a refusal would place the former in an ugly situation "inconsistent with the honor of the country as well as the good faith which ever marks her functionaries." The Commodore however very wisely shakes off all responsibility. Captain Elliot is very particular in requesting no part of these proceedings may be published in China which the Merchants have agreed to *so far*, but forward copies for publication elsewhere. In his letter the Plenipotentiary seems very indulgent towards the Chinese, and deprecates hostilities which he says may "unhappily ensue between the two countries. This shews that he has not only a great deal of the milk of human kindness in his disposition, and not a little of the cream of stupidity in his head. Are we not essentially at war? If not what was the taking of Chusan and the fight at the Barrier? The very latest news is a report that the Plenipotentiary has at last given up his ill advised attempts at negotiation, and that Sir G. Bremer is about to try a few convincing arguments at the Bogue Forts. We fervently hope this may prove to be the case, and that no more policy will be tried until we have convinced the Fokies that we can back our arguments vigorously. The old Copy Books used to shew the adage "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," but the Elliots have been *the Pickpockets*, and filched away our happiest opportunities. All our hopes now centre in Sir G. Bremer if he too adopts the Motto "Festina lente," we are lost indeed and may safely predict such a train of disasters to the expedition and even to our Trade, as the annals of the English in the East have not exhibited for two centuries.

However we hope for better things, and are sanguine that even now while we are penning these lines that the celestials have been tumbled from their lofty stools of pretension and pride, and that the Banner of the Son and Moon has been humbled to the dust before the Victorious Banner of the Queen of the West.

On Friday last the Honorable the Governor gave a Banquet to our respected Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Farish and their Ladies, on their departure to their Native Land. The heads of Society were invited to meet the distinguished guests, and about 80 persons sat down to a splendid dinner. The Lord Bishop and Lady, Sir Thomas and Lady McMahon, the Honorable Mr. Anderson, Sir Henry Roper, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Commandant of the Garrison, the Staff, &c. &c. were present. The Lord Bishop returned thanks when the cloth was removed.

Sir James Carnac then rose and proposed the health of Sir John and Lady Awdry. He particularly dwelt on the services of the learned Judge in the cause of Education, and regretted that the Committee of Instruction would lose his valuable assistance as Chairman, he bore testimony to the alacrity with which every advice and assistance had ever been afforded by his learned friend, and wished that he and his Lady might enjoy many years of uninterrupted happiness in their Native Land.

Sir John Awdry rose to return thanks and said that he felt a difficulty in expressing his feelings on the occasion. That when he came out three Judges who had preceded him had died and some questions had arisen between the Civil Courts of Law and the Supreme Court which had occasioned him to feel much anxiety on assuming his grave and important duties, but he had been agreeably disappointed, as he had uniformly received every attention and consideration from the Judges of the Honorable Company's Service. He eulogized Mr. Romer who was acting Governor on his arrival, and added that on his first arrival he had inhabited Parell and he felt an attachment to the very walls. He had sat longer on the Bench than any Judge since the constitution of the Recorders Court. He had spent Ten Years in India and he should carry away with him the kindliest feelings and recollections of the scene of his labours, and he cordially thanked the assembled Company for the manner in which his health had been drank.

Sir James Carnac then rose and proposed the health of the Honorable James and Mrs. Farish. He bore testimony to his abilities and zeal for the service, and regretted much the loss of so valuable a colleague. No eulogium of his could enhance the appreciation of his private character, and he would carry with him the respect and regard of all classes to the Country of his birth where he trusted he and his Lady would enjoy a lengthened period of happiness.

Mr. Farish returned thanks. He had been many years in this Presidency and its best interests would always be an object of solicitude to him, he sincerely felt the cordiality with which his health had been received by the Company present, and in return wished them every happiness.

Sir John Awdry begged leave to be permitted to propose the health of the Judges of the Honorable Company's Courts from whom he had always received the greatest attention and assistance. He stated that he regretted that the proposition of Sir Elijah Impey of placing some Judges of the Company's Service on the Bench with the Judges of the Supreme Court, had fallen to the ground. On questions of Native Law he had frequently felt the want of such assistance. The Honorable Mr. Anderson returned thanks, the party separated highly pleased about eleven o'clock.

With reference to the Meeting which took place at the Town Hall on Thursday the 18th Inst. to offer a testimonial of respect to the Honorable Mr. Farish on his departure from India, we beg to lay before our readers a Copy of the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, held on the previous Friday, and at which as will be observed Eleven of the most eminent Native Gentlemen attended, who agreed unanimously to an expression of thanks to Mr. Farish and to a Minute.

If they cordially agreed in the latter which we have no reason to doubt, as we have received an official copy thereof, we cannot conceive why they withheld attendance from the more General Meeting on the 18th. We are quite of opinion that to have excluded the Native Community from subscribing to a Testimonial on the ground of non-attendance was a measure uncalled for, as every man, European or Native, is a free agent in a free land, but still as by the proceedings we now publish, it will be seen that on a Friday they offered Mr. Farish a vote of thanks and on the following Thursday abstained from attending a meeting held in his honor—and to promote objects for Native benefit and improvement, a Minute about which they had previously concurred in, we are at a loss to find out the consistency, and dignity of such a course and line of conduct.

At *a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the* Elphinstone Native Education Institution *held in its Rooms on Friday the 12th February* 1841.

Present.

Europeans.	*Natives.*
W. C. Bruce Esq.	Framjee Cowasjee Esq.
D. Greenhill Esq.	Jugonath Sunkersett Esq.
W. Mackie, Esq.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.
Capt. H. N. Ramsay, Secretary.	Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq.
	Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.
	Manickjee Cursetjee Esq.
	Akhbar Ali Khan Esq.
	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Esq.
	Dackjee Dhadajee Esq.
	Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq.
	Ball Gungadhur Shastree Esq.

Read a letter from W. C. Bruce Esq. Chairman of the Committee, dated 6th February 1841 requesting to convene a Meeting to consider of some suitable mark of respect to be paid to the Hon'ble James Farish, Esq. on his approaching departure to England.

W. C. Bruce Esq. having been called to the Chair submitted the following proposition.

1. Resolved unanimously that the Honorable James Farish Esq. having been intimately connected with the Native Education Society since the period of its Institution, and at all times one of the warmest and most zealous supporters of Education among the Natives, this Committee cannot witness his approaching departure to Europe without recording its deep sense of the loss the interests of the Society will hereby sustain, and at the same time offering him its best wishes for a continuance of every happiness and prosperity in his native land.

2. Resolved further that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to Mr. Farish by the Chairman for his information.

Minute.

It being understood that a General Meeting is to be convened at the Town Hall, to enable the Community to express their feelings of respect towards the Hon'ble James Farish Esq. where the Members of the Managing Committee now present will have an opportunity, should they think proper, of testifying their sense of Mr. Farish's merits in another manner, the foregoing Resolution has been limited to an expression of thanks.

To W. C. BRUCE Esq.

Sir,—It has afforded me very great pleasure to receive the Resolution of the Committee of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, which you as their Chairman have transmitted me.

The promotion of the welfare of the Natives of this Country has always been an object of my deepest interest, and as one of those means by the united operation of which this object is to be effected, I have desired to encourage and assist in the Moral and Intellectual Education provided by the Elphinstone Institution.

I request you will assure the Committee that I am thankful, the imperfect efforts I have made should have been thought sufficient to be recorded in this Resolution.

I trust the measures in progress may go on with encreased and encreasing benefit to the Native Youth of our Presidency, and that not only by honours attained in its exhibitions, but by the far more important and enduring Praise of being faithful, upright, and enlightened Members of the Public Service, and of Private Society, they may diffuse around them the benefit of example and influence in all that is virtuous, and with their honor advance the claims of the Institution to the gratitude of their country.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient faithful servant,
(Signed) J. FARISH.
True Copies.
H. N. Ramsay, Captain,
Secy. E. N. E. Institution.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Agra Ukhbar, February 13.

The Brigade under Colonel Wheeler reached Feerozepoor, we learn by private letters, on the morning of the 5th, and the station dinner given in celebration of their return to Hindostan, came off in good style, the same evening. On the following afternoon a good many of the Officers of the station paid their respects to our interesting victim, Dost Mohummud, who received them in an humble single poled tent that was connected with another which was private, and which was understood to contain his "aged mother" and his wives; as well as those of his other sons and nephews, by whom he was surrounded in Durbar. He is said to be very fine looking elderly man, "something declining in the vale of years—but that's not much;" some four and fifty or so. He is a large though not a corpulent man, and tall, his profile is described as remarkably handsome, and well adapted to the graceful turban of his country; the forehead voluminous, high and broad, the nose of a fine aquiline, lips full, well curved and firmly closed, or (in speaking,) distinguished by a pleasant but dignified smile. His eyes are not remarkable save for intelligence; with respect to form, size or colour they are neither good nor bad. His beard is long, thick, and grisly. He sits in a posteen or long cloak (with sleeves but without collar,) of English blue broadcloth slightly embroidered with narrow gold lace, and his right hand carries, and constantly runs over, a string of small brown beads. By the way his hands are described as remarkably well formed not effeminately small, but at once powerful and finely moulded, quite the hand of a gentleman and a soldier. The kinsmen are not described. We presume they are not "noticeable men."

This is a another account.

"Dost Moohumud, the Ex-King of Cabool, arrived at Ferozepore on the 5th, a wing of the 4th irregular horse were out at exercise, and the noble Chief expressed a wish to see them charge. Major Alexander immediately complied with his request. The Ameer observing the yellow dress, enquired if the men who fought so well against the Ghiljies belonged to the same corps. In the evening the fallen Ruler held a levee, which was attended by all the Officers of the station, when he expressed a hope that the British nation would restore him to his throne in the course of two or three years. We understand Prince Hyder Khan, the gallant defender of Ghuznee, will shortly join his royal parent.

Sir Willoughby was expected at Ferozepore on the 7th, this gallant Officer proceeds down the Indus."

The much mooted death of the Trooper of the 2nd Cavalry is, we would fain hope, correctly explained by our Correspondent "——" and if so, it is very clear that little blame can attach to Lord Keane for his part in that act. The affair was first brought to notice in our columns by a Correspondent, whose general accuracy we implicitly confide in, but who, in such a case as this, might have been misinformed. We always therefore, forebore adverting to the charge ourselves, or, receiving it as a fact, as we would in all cases where such charges were not established by judicial investigation. But though we withheld the expression of our own belief in it, we did not consider ourselves justified in withholding the case from the public, to whom we gave it as it was communicated to us. We had it, as we have said from a known and accurate Correspondent, and knowing that its appearance in our pages could not prove that a murder was committed, and that it could have no worse effect than bringing about an investigation, we felt it our duty not to suppress the letters containing the charge. The mode in which it was perferred, and the nature of the offence—occurring as it did in a campaign where military law was in force, must have shewn to the public that it was a very doubtful one, and the only impression that could have been created by it, was that the affair required to be examined into. Some of our contemporaries of Bombay and Madras have come in good Cambyse's vein, expressed themselves of opinion that our insertion of the imputation, for it was no more, was tantamount to branding Sir John Keane with murder, that it was rash, reckless, &c. &c., as if they expected that we should have gone to Cabool, "sat upon the body," called witnesses and instituted a regular investigation! Our insertion of the report was little more than "Crowner's Quest" law, and merely amounted to the publication of a fact, that a person had been put to death, of which, we presume, there is no doubt. There our part in the affair terminated. As however, no investigation followed, and as there is considerable discrepancy between the statements of parties on the spot, we may fairly consider the whole affair as one of those unfounded rumours, which, manage as we may, will find their way into the papers. We particularly allude to that part of it which imputes criminality to Sir J. Keane, who has certainly the law on his side. The Trooper, as well as the other plunderers, were fairly warned of the consequences of disobeying the orders issued so frequently to them, and were themselves to blame for what followed. We may here en passant remark that had the Native Cavalry done their duty as soldiers, this untoward affair would not have occurred.

Delhi Gazette, February 10.

All eyes are directed to the Punjaub at present and hopes are strongly entertained that the time to which the aspirations of our military friends have so long been directed has at length arrived, it is positively given out that both cavalry corps and infantry have been ordered to move into the Seikh territories without further delay; but we are not altogether ready to receive such reports as correct, as a letter from Kurnaul mentions positively the probable arrival of the Buffs at this station en route to Cownpore ere long. The orders, in anticipation of untoward proceedings in the Punjaub, and more especially as Mr. Clerk appears to think matters inimical to our interests, may have come up from Calcutta and not have reached Kurnaul on the 7th instant the date of ou letter. All we gather from Lahore is, that Shere Sing has taken his seat on the Guddee and supported by Dhian Sing, who has all along favored the Prince's interests, has been proclaimed through the Punjaub, Generals Ventura and Avitabili are in high favour, and Court has been allowed to return to his Corps unmolested, Captain de la Roche has had to remove himself at present from the vicinity of the Court, but as conciliation appears to be the course adopted both by Dhian Sing and his protege Shere Sing he will not long remain in disgrace; the Minister has great influence, and assisted by the Monarch is using his best efforts to induce the Sirdars to restrain their followers and, desist from the plundering which has been going on since the entrance of the Sovereign, Murder and rapine have hitherto been the order of the day, and call for restraint. It is to those horrors that Mr. Clark possibly augurs danger to the convoy which may require strengthening, though we suspect both the King and Minister will take care to avoid any colision that may give our Government a pretext for interference, much as we may wish it; still if they cannot controul their marauders, for the troops of the numerous Sirdars are little else, we have no doubt the Government will willingly *lend* their assistance which at no very distant period will lead to as intimate a connection with the Punjaub as our most ardent imaginations may desire; for our own parts we believe that the reign of dissension and anarchy has commenced, and that our controul over the Lahore Court may be of importance in settling disputes which from the constitution of the country are inevitable among the numerous chieftains preying upon it.

Letters from the Convoy received late last evening dated 3 marches from Ferozepore speak of the very disturbed state of the Punjaub and of daily robberies committed in the most audacious manner by armed bands of plunderers, whenever they can find an opportunity. Captain Eyre of the Artillery has been almost despoiled of his property by thieves, who, on the first night, paid his tent a visit and subsequently, by a band of 15 men who attacked his Baughy bearers not 40 yards from Camp, and got off with a rich booty; this we suppose the Seikh Government will have to make good. Letters from Kurnaul, received after we had gone to press, mention that though the Buffs have their route for Cawnpore they are *not* to move until Mr. Clerk can positively dispense with their presence in that part of the world.

We received the following from a correspondent, to whom we are much obliged, by the same dawk:—

Ferozepore, 6th February, 1841.

"This day week, the Convoy moved out of Cantonments and crossed the Sutledge—as usual, all was confusion the first day—many of the camels threw their loads, and great was the loss in glass and crockery. The Mess of the 5th N. I., had nearly the whole of their beautiful dinner set broken to pieces; an Officer of Her Majesty's 44th Foot met with a similar loss; both accidents occurring from placing loads upon unbroken camels. The Convoy halted on the right bank of the Sutledge during Sunday the 31st ultimo. A letter was received at the station from Mr. Clark at Umballah, which stated, he was fearful that risk might attend the troops in passing through the Punjaub, in the unsettled state of that country, but his assistant, Captain Lawrence, being of a different opinion, the troops moved forward (after muster had been taken by Lieut.-Colonel Oliver) to Kussoor, a march of 9 miles at which place General Court was waiting the order of the Lahore Government for his return. It was the intention of General Elphinstone and Brigadier Anquetil, to proceed daily a march a head of the Convoy, upon reflection, this was thought impracticable, and they marched with the Convoy. It was at first determined upon, that the advance guard should go forward the previous night, but as there might be danger in this step, the order was countermanded, and 4 o'clock in the morning was fixed upon as the hour at which the advance guard should leave the camp. The Brigadier commenced his Annual inspection of the troops at the station on Thursday last, when the 10th Light Cavalry were reviewed. I do not possess an account of the movements this Regiment went through, but I am given to understand that the Brigadier testified his entire approbation of all he saw. Yesterday morning the 2d Cavalry, 4th troop of Horse Artillery, 1st European Regiment and 48th N. I came into cantonments. A great many Officers went out, expecting to meet the Dost, but he cheated them, by taking to the city of Ferozepore, (and that early in the morning) instead of coming the direct road to cantonments. On his arrival here, found the Irregular Cavalry at parade, and made his appearance in front of the Sowars. Major Alexander Commanding the Corps, on learning that the Dost was near his presence, requested him to go to the flag staff, and he would give him a charge. The charge was made, after which, the men were allowed to go forward to make their salaam. The Dost receives visitors at 5 P. M. daily. The Political Agent attends at this hour to introduce visitors and to interpret in the persian language for the edification of his charge. Last night a station dinner was given, Col. Wheeler C. B. and every officer accompanying him, more than 100 sat down to dinner. The bands of the 30th and 6th regiments attended. The dinner was excellent, laid out with great taste and did great credit to the stewards one being appointed from each regiment. Several toasts were given, and many were the songs sung during the evening. The party broke up about 1 o'clock in the morning. This evening the 10th Cavalry give a grand dinner to the Officers of the Artillery—2d Cavalry and other friends. The Sons of Dost Mahomed, took their rides through the Station Morning and Evening, and returned visits to some Officers who have called upon them, we are all alieve and only want a clean Cantonment (free from dust) to make it worthy of being classed with some other stations in India. The troops from Affghanistan leave us on Monday next, on their way to Loodianah, Kurnaul and Allygurh. Lahore and the Punjaub are now quiet. The 10th Cavalry are looking out with increased anxiety for orders regarding their future destination."

Scarcely any thing going on in Cabul, the cold has apparently a most pacifying effect, though there is some talk at Jellalabad of the necessity of undertaking a campaign against the Bajore Chief, as soon as practicable, as he threatens to give us some trouble.

There has, as we supposed, been some fighting at Candahar. It appears that a restless Chief called Uktar Khan of the Yaghee tribe, defeated, some time ago, a party of the Shah's own Affghans and capturing two guns, crossed the Helmund and took up a position in a village with about 1,200 men; hearing this a detachment of the 2d N. I. with a party of Captain Christie's Horse and two of Captain Anderson's guns under Lieutenant Hawkins advanced upon the Yaghee, who allowed our troops to come within 400 yards of him, in less than half an hour the valiant Chieftain "turned tail," evacuated the village, and set off in full retreat, his loss was great, ours 4 killed and 22 wounded, but no Officer's names are mentioned. A rather disagreeable occurrence also took place in the City a short time ago, when a fanatic Musselman came behind a Serjeant and made a severe cut at his head, but the blow fell on his shoulder; fortunately for the poor fellow a sepoy guard was at hand or he would have been dispatched. The rascal was secured glorying in the atrocity he had committed, and lamenting that his blow had partly failed; he was blown from a gun a few hours afterwards. From all accounts the feeling is still very strong against Europeans, and the would be murderer, is only one out of many who would glory in the deed for which he was executed. Other letters which have been kindly handed to us, state the Artillery Serjeant on being wounded made for a shop where swords were generally exposed for sale, but, as it happened, could not find one, and luckily perhaps, as the matter would, in all probability have ended in an affray of some extent. There is much disaffection among the Ghiljies, and the Ryots, complain much of the oppressive acts of the rent collectors of their *beloved* monarch, they assert that the taxes are extorted from them twice or thrice and that, though willing to pay them to any European Officer at Girisk or Candahar, they never will do so to the present Ruler; it was this feeling which led to the engagement above mentioned and affords pretty good proof of the estimation in which Shah Soojah is held, and the authority he would have were our forces to quit the country. There has been much mortality amoug some of the corps at Candahar. The 43d N. I. have lost upwards of thirty since December 7th. The rencounter took place on Christmas day.

We have letters from Quetta to the 19th ultimo. The 38th N. I. who arrived, as stated before, on the 9th were to march for Candahar, on or about the 24th January, where it is supposed they will be stationed for some time. It does not appear from our correspondents that the Young Khan has yet come to terms, although he is very anxious to do so, and has offered to meet Mr. Bell at the Gundava Pass to arrange matters.—Mr. Bell was at Lheree at the date of our letters, and his authority seems to promise good results, as the well-inclined portion of the tribes are fast finding out the real protection of British Rule. Much is said of Captain Beau's management, and the great progress he has made in the affections of the people of the Shawl valley, his influence is great, and the poor people are cultivating in security almost every portion of the fertile valley. the public buildings are said to be good and substantial, and the whole arrangements reflect great credit upon the Political Agent. The weather is piercingly cold though very variable, the thermometer standing at 24deg. one day and at 65deg. the following. Ice an inch and a half or two inches thick, and the weather altogether tries the constitutions of the Bengalees, but the Europeans have much improved since leaving Dadur, which from all we hear, is not at all suited to them, a kind of fever carrying off the stoutest men in four or five days. The 38th, with generally 150 to 170 men unfit for duty have had very few casualties, Dr. Jacob still maintaining his reputation for setting his patients on their legs again. There is some rumour of disagreements between the Political and Military Chief in Scinde, but we sincerely trust it is only *gup*.

Brigadier Shelton's Brigade is still at Jellalabad, the troops are said to have been sadly harrassed, and it is mentioned that some symptoms of disaffection have been evinced. General Elphinstone's arrival is looked for with anxiety. Up to the 6th ultimo, only one fall of snow had taken place at Cabul.

The 1st Convoy under Major Swayne proceeding to Cabul, reached Peshawur on the 22d ultimo. There had been some heavy falls of rain, much to the inconvenience of the Convoy.

We learn by private letters from the Westward, which have been politely handed to us, that the Rajpootana Division of Artillery, under the Command of Colonel Pew, was reviewed by Brigadier Kennedy on the 30th ultimo—on the Morning of which day the Camel Battery went through many manœuvres in the highest style; the Camels sitting down in *draught* when the guns fired so as to present, in such a position the least possible *surface*, to the shot of an enemy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

In the evening the Brigadier saw the Heavy Battery Practice—the shrapnell and shot were fired with very great precision, and the first round of Shells, from the Mortars, sprung the Mine, distant 1700 yards.

The Brigadier expressed himself highly gratified, both with the performance of the Camel Battery, and with the Evening Practice.

Colonel Pew, and the Artillery Officers, entertained a Party at Dinner the same evening, invited expressly to meet the Brigadier, who, however, having badly sprained his ancle, in getting out of a carriage, was, to the regret of all present, (among whom was Colonel Sutherland,) unable to attend.

DELHI.—Inspections and reviews are the order of the day. Major General Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. arrived at the station on Friday last, and inspected the 10th N. I. in heavy marching order the same evening, and on the following morning reviewed this fine Corps; he met the Officers in the evening at their mess house, where a jovial party and an excellent dinner welcomed him. The 22d were reviewed on the 9th instant, having been inspected the previous morning, and the General dined with the Officers of the Corps and a large party in the evening. At both reviews Sir E. K. Williams expressed himself much pleased and complimented Colonel Maddock whose regiment (the 10th, mustered very strong) and Colonel Oliver commanding the 22d N. I, upon the excellent appearance of their men and the precision with which they went through their manœuvres. The 46th N. I. are to be reviewed this morning and all the troops are to be brigaded on Friday.

The Officers of the 49th N. I. entertain the Major General at their Mess this evening and the Bachelors of the Engineer and Artillery Mess give a ball and supper to the Station on Friday evening, several other parties are to follow in due course.

Sixty thousand rupees arrived from Rohtuk under charge of Burkundazes during the last week and a treasure party from Moradabad under the command of Major N. Campbell, 21st N. I., enriched our treasury on the 7th instant with 250,000 rupees.

China.

We have been favoured by a friend, with the following interesting extract of a letter dated Macao 6th January, 1841.—

"I am getting regularly vicious and spiteful at the system of humbug carried on here under the head of what is called "negociations." I shall hate the word for life. The Chinese outside people seem to be getting vicious on it too, for within the last few days two affairs have been enacted that have caused some talk among the community. At Toonkoo, several spies, were discovered among the China boats, taking the names of the Chinese who had been supplying the English ships with provisions; they were attacked by the implicated parties, five or six of them killed, and the five remaining were tied hand and foot, put into a boat, the boat filled with combustibles, and set fire to, the unfortunate wretches being regularly roasted alive The boat burned to the water's edge, and was afterwards towed on shore on the beach, when the burned remains of the bodies were seen by several Englishmen. The other affair took place at the Bogue, in sight of the Commodore's ship. A mandarin's boat was chasing a smuggler: the latter, thinking he was the stronger party, turned round and shewed fight. The mandarin endeavoured to escape—the smugglers boarded him and threw the crew overboard, reserving four whom they took to the receiving ships at Toonkoo, and desired that they might be hanged, English fashion, at the yard-arm, so as all men might see. Their request not being complied with, they took them away, and doubtless disposed of them so as they should not appear in evidence against them at any future time.

"Our worthy Plenipotentiary seems regularly to be running a muck at responsibility, after his Whig friends at home dishonouring his bills and promoting him from Superintendent to the post he now fills. I suppose he thinks he may do any thing he likes. He has directed the Commodore to allow the two American ships that were at Whampoa, to pass out with full cargoes, and the Commodore has obeyed him, a remonstrance and protest from a part of the merchants here having been unattended to. One of the ships, the "*Kosciusko*," formerly the English ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, belonging to Jardine, Matheson and Co., is one of the two, and she is said to have thirty of the best chops of congos on board.

"Charley Froth," as the mids of the fleet call Elliott, (and never had a man a more appropriate sobriquet) is certainly the best friend the Yankees ever have had in China. Last year even he played the game into their hands as ably as they could have wished it—so they say themselves; and this year, he allows two ships of that nation to pass in, in defiance of the blockade, to shew, as he is pleased to term it, "an act of friendly courtesy to the Government of the United States." How the cool, calculating Yankees must laugh at us.

The Imperial Commissioner seems to be a a man of different mould from our Plenipo; he sends his chops through the pilots, and a low mandarin, who was formerly comprador to Dent and Co., and Elliot receives them and grants him one delay after another, just as he asks for it. He is making active preparations for defence, so it would appear that concession is not his purpose. They have been erecting new batteries at the Bogue, and strengthening the old—the river is barricaded across at first bar, with large junks laden with stones ready to sink. The Hong Merchants have been furnishing a great number of blocks of granite, and an extensive breastwork has been thrown up just below Canton. All this news we got from the Yankees, who are there selecting the best teas, the Imperial chop, cutting off the English trade for ever, remaining in full force, and no Englishman daring to shew his nose in Canton.

"Since writing the foregoing, the *Madagascar* steamer has arrived, bringing the intelligence that Elliot had resigned the matter into the hands of the Commodore, and that the Bogue forts are to be attacked to-morrow; so it comes to that at last, which ought to have been done six months ago."—*Bengal Hurkaru, February* 8.

The following extract from a letter from Macao, dated 6th January, has been obligingly sent us by a friend:

'We have just received news from Tongkoo, of a Mandarin boat having been seized by the compradores and boatmen in that neighbourhood, hauled up on the beach and burned. Five of those on board were burned to death, and the remainder are supposed to have been drowned. It seems that the names of 140 individuals, who had supplied the shipping at Tongkoo [with provisions] were found on the person of one of the Mandarins: and fears for the safety of themselves and their families, it is supposed, had prompted them to take the horrid step they did.'—*Englishman, February* 8.

We have received letters from Chusan to the 21st December, but the following is the only one which contains any intelligence worth publishing:—

'On the 8th instant, a fire broke out in the Hospital of the 49th Foot, but the active exertions employed on the occasion, soon quenched it—no loss of life I am glad to say and few houses only burnt.

The Brigadier Commanding and the General Staff inspected the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, on the 10th. The corps was drawn out and went through several movements under the able command of Colonel Adams. I subjoin, copy of the Brigade orders issued on the subject: December 15th, 1840, the Brigadier has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the appearance and movements of the 18th Royal Irish, at the inspection of the 10th instant. The efficiency of the Corps and the healthy appearance of the men afforded him infinite satisfaction, and he trusts the diseases which for four months past have been so prevalent, are no longer to be dreaded. The Books of the Regiment are kept strictly in conformity to orders, and the accounts, of the Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers correct.'

On Thursday last, the Madras Artillery and the Bengal Volunteer Battalion, were drawn out and inspected. Both went through several field movements with much credit. The Artillery fired *several* rounds which panic-struck the *several* hundred Chinese who went to view the *Tomasha*. I will send you the Brigade order so soon as His Excellency issues one.

The city was in great confusion on the night of Friday last, at the sound of the Bugle after tattoo—all were anxious to know what was the matter,—as pickets were ordered and the Regiments to hold themselves in readiness. It proved that, the Governor received information of the arrival of 40 boats with 00 Chinese in each—but as soon as he was satisfied that they were dealers and pedlars and not soldiers in disguise, all went on as smoothly as before.

The Thermometer stands at noon at 33, one below freezing point—and really it is difficult to write. The water all over the compound is frozen and all the little wooden and earthen vessels containing water for washing and other purposes shew ice in lieu! The tubs having gold and silver color fishes have ice in top one inch thick whichever way one turns he beholds ice and nothing but ice. Fire of course is in general use.

We have plenty of provisions now—splendid vegetables, fish, poultry, &c., &c. The market is crowded during the day. Lots of '*hurosity*' to be seen and had. The Chinese can supply us with every kind of provisions, wines, and spirits excepted. They have a liquor called 'shamshoe' I have not as yet seen any, though the Bengal servants use it freely, and 'that's how' I come to know of its being 'come-at-able.'

The rates of exchange continue at 225 Rupees per 100 Dollars and 1000 cash for the Dollar.

I will at the close of the month, send you the usual monthly return of casualty and of the shipping. The Parsee merchant intends to vacate Tinghae with a view to join the Head-Quarters of the Expedition.

Rumour hath it that, we are to re-embark on some day next month, and then others say that 'Kishen will prolong the negociation to some later period. This is all the gup.

The Members of the General Staff with the exception of Major Mountain, who I regret is not well, appear to be in health.'—*Englishman, February* 9.

Extract from Gutzlaff's Letter to Captain——

I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the following extract from Ningpo news communicated to me this morning.

'Ko, the General of the Ningpo force addressed Oct. 23, a Proclamation to the 500 soldiers of the Tinghae district, who have not yet repaired to Chinghae to return to the camp; and if they were sick (disease has this year made dreadful havoc amongst the natives, and thousands have died or are still dangerously ill) to recover their health and repair to the camp, when they would by no means suffer any punishment for having fled.

The same Commander also issued in October a general summons to the inhabitants of this Island who are strong, and possess the requisite qualification, to enlist at Chinghae in the Emperor's service. (A piper of this import was discovered by Mr. Morrison at Lineon.) A subsequent Proclamation addressed to the Imperial High Commissioner assures the people of this Island, that having been sufferers in a national cause, and being injured by barbarians, he would beseech the Emperor to remit them back their taxes, as soon as he had managed the said barbarians; he adds that the barbarians having asked for peace and commerce, both had been granted them, and the Minister Ko. He was now on his way to Canton to settle the affair. The High Commissioner would soon force the barbarians out to sea, and in the mean time the inhabitants ought to prosecute their peaceful avocations, and not to fight with the barbarians.

Nov. 1*st*. The Army that is to guard the whole sea coast, and which has been collected from Che Leong, Keang Loo, and Yang Sing provinces amounts to 30,000 men. Towards the end of October the people of the adjacent districts rose in open revolt on account of the heavy oppressions and stoppage of all trade, and a considerable part of this army was sent to quell the insurrection, in which they are said to have succeeded.

On the conclusion of the truce more than 10,000 men were sent to their homes and garrisons; above is the Nominal Muster Roll, but the actual number of soldiers doing duty does not amount to perhaps one-third; our prisoners continue to be well treated and every kind of indulgence is shewn them by the authorities.—*Eastern Star, Feb.* 7.

Copies of Correspondence between certain Merchants at Macao, and the Naval Commander-in-chief of H. M. Squadron in China relative to release from Blockade of the American Ships Panama and Kosciusko.

Macao, 19th Dec. 1840.

(1).

To His Excellency Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reference to your Excellency's public notice of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, by all its entrances, under date of 22nd June last, from on board H. M. Ship 'Wellesley,' then lying in the Macao Roads, we take the liberty most respectfully of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ship 'Kociusko' and 'Panama' (lying at Whampoa and both under American flag) subsequently to the order for Blockade issued by your excellency taking effect, (viz., 28th June) is liable to seizure and confiscation, in the event of either or both vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the River and Port of Canton by Ships of H. M. Blockading Squadron: and,

Secondly, that your Excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce, purchased and delivered, bona fide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect is liable on the said ships leaving the River and Port of Canton, when the Blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to Her Majesty, on being taken possession of outside of said port by H. M. Ships.

We have the honor, &c.
(Signed) Bell and Co.

(2.)

H. M. S. *Wellesley, Chuenpee, 25th Dec.* 1840.
Messrs. Bell and Co.—Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general question you have proposed, yet I may inform you that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure. His Excellency found upon enquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

The Admiral therefore considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the Port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of Blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur.

Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which His Excellency's opinions were founded, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal But you will give me leave particularly to request that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of Blockade law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves, according to the best of my judgement, but your own opinions will be your more suitable guide on any question of the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) J. J. Gordon Bremer,
Commodore 1st class, Commander-in-chief

(3)

To His Excellency Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Your Excellency's letters of 25th Inst. to the address of Messrs. Bell and Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your excellency on the subject:

By the law of Blockade as laid down in the book of Chitty, we find it declare that,

'The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely: and it has even been laid down in the case of the 'Betsy' that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being, that he is not at liberty *to make any fresh purchase after the notification*. From the case of the 'Rubia' it appears, that the court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, *which was not delivered* previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters.'

And again,

'A Blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in. There may be instances indeed of innocent egress said Sir William Scott in the case of the 'Frederick Melke' instances where the vessels have gone in before the Blockade: and under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the Blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo, bona fide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the Blockade.'

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British Government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata—The following report from an English paper, is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last:

Lord Palmerston, at the instance of Merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the Crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is,

'By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the Blockade.'

In the letter to Messrs. Bell and Co. we find it stated that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the egress of the two American ships now in the river would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are:

'That they had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the Coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter had been baffled by entirely unusuall trammels of the Chinese Government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.'

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your Excellency, that the ship 'Panama' arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th June, 3 days previously to your Excellency's notice of Blockade; and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining in so short a period by very unusual *facilities* afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the Blockade being declared.

The other ship, the 'Kociusko,' formerly the English ship 'Malcolm,' and afterwards sailing under the American flag as the 'Alabama,' had repeatedly been refused entry in the Port, on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, if direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to bring papers shewing their cargo to have been bona fide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your Excellency, that the reason given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded upon erroneous assumption, or information; but we may at the same time point out, that 'even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstances would in law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the especial advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others.

We beg to assure your Excellency, not only that the Tea with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert that none of the teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not even been at that time manufactured; and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight.

We consider it also a duty we owe, alike to ourselves as British merchants and to the interests of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of these vessels; for we find by your Excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the Admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantages to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your Excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed; we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damages all or any of us have sustained, or may sustain, in consequence of the irregularity of the Blockade, and against any losses which may arise after its infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your Excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your Excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce other evidence if required.

Our letter will be handed to your Excellency by a Deputation, which will wait upon your Excellency for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Dent & Co, (Signed) Daniel & Co.
,, Jamieson & How. ,, Dirom & Co,
,, Macvicar & Co. ,, Fox Rawson & Co
,, Lindsay & Co. ,, Wilkinson Dent.
,, Bell & Co.

(4.)

To His Excellency Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter to your Excellency under date 29th instant, and in compliance with your Excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships 'Panama' and 'Kosciusko,' entitling them to be released from the operation of the Law of Blockade, we beg leave to forward to your Excellency the following Documents:—

1st. An Extract from the Canton Press of 25th April 1840, detailing the then existing Regulation of the Port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain admittance into port.

2nd. An Extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant then in Canton, shewing the time usually occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your Excellency, that the 'Panama' arrived in Macao Roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Bogue Forts on the day when the Blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The 'Panama' was a vessel direct from the United States; the 'Kosciusko' was a few months before the English ship 'Sir Charles Malcolm'; and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages at Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American Consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the 'Kosciusko,' in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her to enter a second time as the 'Alabama.'

We also beg to hand Your Excellency.

3rd. A certificate signed by G. Nye, Esq. an American Merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no Congou Teas were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the port only partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of Blockade preventing their remaining longer in Port.

4th. A letter to the same effect from W. R. Lejee Esq., an American Merchant of the Firm of Wetmore & Co. to W. Bell, Esq., dated 31st December, 1840.

5th. A certificate from J. Salado, Commander of the Spanish ship 'Nueva Victoria,' stating that his ship left that port with only half a cargo, from the afore said cause.

6th. A letter from G. Nye, Esq. to G. T. Braine, Esq., a British Merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American Merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new Congou Tea with which the 'Kosciusko' and 'Panama' are partially or entirely loaded.

7th. A letter from W. Delano, Esq., the American Vice Consul in Canton, and a member of the Amirican Firm of Russell and Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that Teas were placed on board the 'Kosciusko' for *safe keeping*.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered port after the Blockade came into operation; but we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave port *without cargoes*, if they really entered *before that period*.

We beg however respectfully to submit to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade clearly declares, that no vessel can leave port with cargo, unless it is actually bought, and on board the ship, or lighters, prior to a Blockade commencing: And it appears by the foregoing papers, not only that the cargoes of the, *Panama*' and '*Kosciusko*' cannot come under such designation; but that the Teas of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month.

Further, the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out *without cargoes* but have remained in Port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a Blockade being declared, and of the clear law on the point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the port previously, were compelled to retire from it only partially loaded, in consequence of the Blockade taking effect before their cargoes would be completed and whilst many other vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause.

Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo, under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your Excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient, that they should be relived from the operation of a well recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Dent & Co. | (Signed) Bell & Co.
,, Jamieson & How. | ,, Daniell & Co.
,, Macvicar & Co. | ,, Dirom & Co.
,, Lindsay & Co. | ,, Fox Rawson & Co.
,, Wilkinson Dent.

(5.)

H. M. Wellesley, Chumpy, 29th Dec. 1840.
Messrs. Dent, and Co. and other British Merchants at Macao.

Gentlemen,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 26th inst., and to the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to infrom you that I refered the points discussed in both, to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and I think it right to enclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. Government, and also place my position with regard to the matter in so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment.

I may however say, that with regard to *ingress* to the port of Canton, by ship passages, my own responsibility is clear, and that it is my intention to maintain the laws of Blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to which, Gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention, it relates to the extreme inconvineence and positive detriment to the Public Service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their operation: such a course can only have the effect of embarrasing the officers of the Crown, and of encreasing the difficulties of their position, already sufficiently perplexing and delicate, and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest wish on the part of the Plenipotentiary and myself, to afford the mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) J. J. G. Bremer,
Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander-in-chief.

(The letters which follow this were inserted in Saturday's paper.)

(Enclosures in letter no. 4.)

No. 1. *Extract from Canton Press 25th April* 1840.

An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new Port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be in some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this Edict is already being acted upon and that several vessels lately arrived from Manilla are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the River.

No. 2. *Extract of a letter dated Macao 29th Dec.*- 1840. *from Gideon Nye, Jr. Esq. to G. T. Braine, Esquire.*

'I am favored with your note asking me to state the period of time necessary for ships to obtain permission to enter the Bogue in June last: to which it is impossible for me to give a definite answer, for the length of time depended upon the weather, as well as the caprice of the Mandarins. But the forms, as I understood them, in June last, were for ships to apply for Pilots at Macao, when their application passed through the Keun-min-foo to the Hoppo's office in Canton, whence it was submitted to the Vice Roy for his approval after which his reply was returned to Macao; and not till then was the Pilot granted. Thus the time required depended upon the wind and weather in the passage to and from Canton, and upon the pleasure of the Mandarins to give the application early or late attention. But in several instances on the occasion of prior Blockades, &c., the authorities gave permission for ships to proceed to the Bogue and await there their Pilot prior to entering the river or port. It was owing to the circumstances first stated, that some vessels were detained at Macao longer than others. From the best of my recollection, I should say the detention in May, at Macao or outside, Pilots was 6 to 8 days. Regarding the time necessary to pass through the usual forms of the ship's arrival in Port, that too depended upon the wind and weather, as the Pilot's chop from Macao only was acted upon by the Mandarins. Prior to the presentation of the general petition, about the fitst of May, the delay at Whampoa had been 10, 12, 16 and 18 days, but subsequently to the petition being handed in the despatch was generally very good, and the Asia, Valparaiso and Akbar &c. were kept but five to seven days at Whampoa before discharging their cargoes.'

No. 3. *Certificate of G. Nye, Jr. Esq. dated Macao, 29th December* 1840.

'I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge there were a few or no Congou Teas left in the Canton Market at the letter end of June last, and that several vessels left port but partially laden, owing to the scarcity of Teas and the declaration of Blockade,

(Signed) Gideon Nye, Jr.

No. 4. *Copy of a letter from Wm. R. Lejee, Esq. dated Macao 31st December* 1840, *to W. Bell, Esq*

'In reply to your letter of to-day requesting information as to the quantity of teas on hand

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

in Canton in June last, and whe her a'so any ships left the port partially laden in consequence of the Blockade of the River coming into operation on the 28 h June, I beg to inform you that the stock of Teas then remaining was very small, and a ship to our address, the Merchant, came out partially laden in consequence of the Blockade coming into operation on the 28th June.'

No. 5. *Don Joaquin Salado, Capitane Primer Piloto De La Fragata N. Victoria.*

'Certifico que en el mes de Junio p. p. safi con dicho Buque del fondeadero de Whampoa con (600) seiscientas Toneladc Cha â flete, sien lo la mitad da la Carga que hubiera sacado â no haber occurrido el Blocqueo de Canton.'

(Signed) JOAQUIN SALADO.

Macao, 30 de Diciembre, 1840.

TRANSLATION.

'Don Joaquin Salado. Captain and first officer of the Ship Nueva Victoria

I certify that in the month of June last I left in the aforesaid ship, from the anchorage of Whampoa with 600 tons of Teas on freight, being one half of the cargo which I should have brought out, had the Blockade of Canton not occurred.

(Signed) JOAQUIN SALADO.

Macao, 30 h December, 1840.

No. 6. Extract of a letter from G. Nye, Jr., Esq., dated Macao 20th December 1840, *to G. T Braine, Esq.*

I have this morning a letter from Mr. Ritchie of the 8th which gives me the following information.

'We have had little news of interest. Keshen keeps everything usually close, he has certainly been in direct correspondence with Captain Elliot for some time past, but nothing has leaked out. The Macao story that he had offered Captain Elliot Sp. drs. 5,000,000 is not believ-

PINANG.

OUTRAGE ON THE SCHOONER YAN GHEN GHEE.—The Commander of this vessel, Moung Tha Hoo, belonging to Maulmain, which sailed hence on the 21st November on her return to that port via the Maldiva Islands, called at our office on Wednesday last with an interpreter and requested us to publish the following circumstances which occurred on his voyage between the Maldives and her ulterior destination. After disposing of her cargo at those Islands and taking in a lading of cocoanuts, the Schooner proceeded for Maulmain, but on the subsequent day encountered very boisterous weather which blew away most of her sails: fortunately however a Barque soon hove in sight, when the Nacoda went on board and solicited the gift of one or two old sails and some canvas, but so far from obtaining the desired assistance he was charged as being an impostor and with having murdered the European commander and officers of the Schooner; and notwithstanding he produced his Port Clearance and Register, he was forcibly detained with his boats crew on board the Barque, while a party from her proceeded to the Schooner, which was taken in tow against the remonstrances of the Nacoda and brought as far as Palo Perak, when he and his men were permitted to return on board, after which she was cast off, and the Nacoda discovered that four muskets, three spears and a quantity of cocoanuts had been abstracted from his vessel.

We at first had some reason to doubt the correctness of the Nacoda's statement generally, and conceived that he might have mistaken kindness for oppression, the more particularly as it appears that the crew of the Barque consisted entirely of Europeans and that only one of them understood the Hindustani language very indifferently, but we are informed that the Nacoda has since deposed to the circumstances above mentioned at the Police office. We saw the Nacoda again on Thursday when he produced to us a paper given to him on board the Barque which we here copy.

"Captain Campbell, Bark Amazon, Liverpool, William Cobb, Seaman, witness left the Schooner Yan Ghen Ghee of 114 tons of Moormain, Captain Moung Tha Hoo in distress, having had her in tow 11 days from Decr. 14th until Christmas day 1840."—*Pinang Gazette, Jan.* 2.

BURMAH.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 30.

Maulmain has been again visited, after a lapse of about three years, with one of those sweeping and extensive fires to which the combustible materials of which its houses are built, but too frequently expose it. The fire originated about 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, in the house of the Goung or headman of the division of Ohn, whose little child thrust a lighted stick into some part of the bamboo was or grass thatching. The flame instantly darted upward to the roof, and within a few minutes the house was enveloped in it, and the tenants escaped with only a few of their lighter article of property. A strong breeze from the north-east drove the fire upon the dense mass of the contiguous house with awful rapidity. H. M. 63d Regiment, the Artillery with the fire engines, and the 31st Regiment T. L. I. were immediately ordered out as guards in different parts of the Cantonments and to arrest the progress of the flames which even in a few minutes had assumed a frightful aspect. Notwithstanding the greatest and best directed exertions of the military and many of the native inhabitants of that part of the town, the fire pursued its onward course, and after consuming about three hundred native houses, passed over the land at the north-eastern angle of the Cantonments and entered the Artillery Lines. Here its work of desolation was not checked till the houses of the Artillery privates and the Artillery barracks were reduced to ashes. The last struggle was at the arsenal. It had taken fire, but fortunately its situation was so detached from other buildings as to admit of the combined exertions of a large body of the artillerymen and H. M. 63d. The exertions were successful, and before the flames could gain any considerable advance on the building, they were happily subdued. The houses of the Artillery-Officers were in great danger, and in several instances were on fire, but were saved after sustaining some damage. The whole of this destruction was effected in little more than an hour.

Too great praise cannot be bestowed on the Officers and men of Her Majesty's and the Company's Regiments for their exertions on this occasion, and the movements of the various detachments were, by Brigadier Logan, most judiciously directed to the different points of danger.

Already has the scene of desolation reassumed a lively appearance. Many a light and frail tenement is in course of erection on the ground which the flames passed over, and in a month or two will be seen on the same spot, an equal population and an equally dense mass of combustibles ready prepared for a similar or any other mode of ignition. We hope, however, that some better arrangements will be made in respect to erecting tenements within the Cantonments. There is, we think, too near a contiguity between the Cantonments and the houses of the native part of the town in which the fire originated, and if permitted to be continued, an insidious enemy may, at any time, produce a similar combustion with equal danger to public and private property within the Cantonments.

MAULMAIN CHRONICLE, JANUARY 6.

By the last arrivals from Rangoon we learn that great preparations are making in that place for the reception of the king. A large Palace is erecting for him to be surrounded apparently by very extensive fortifications of some kind. So actively are these preparations now carried on that it is generally believed the king is really coming down to this part of his dominions, though his object in so doing seems shrouded in much mistery. Some say that he desires to be crowned again either at Rangoon, or at Pegu the ancient Talain Capital. Some, that this visit is connected with a prophecy of the approaching extinction of his dynasty. Some, that it is intended as a mere display of grandeur and would have Maulmain look out sharp for her existence. For our own part, we look on the first two of the above ascribed objects as by far the most reasonable, though even for them, it appears to us rather a venturous expedition, if we may believe all the reports that reach this place of the disturbed state of the northern part of the country. The period for paying this visit seems as uncertain as the object of it. Some say it is to take place before the ensuing rains, not till about this time next year. It would appear from all we can learn, that some intention exists of removing the town of Rangoon from the banks of the river farther inland, but for what object it is difficult to understand, as such a movement would tend to destroy the place altogether. Were the town left alone, and something in the shape of a Fort or Citadel erected at some distance from it, we might comprehend the design, but to remove the town altogether will put an end to the trade, without which, the place can never maintain its present population.

The preparations for this Royal visit do not seem to be altogether confined to Rangoon. Something of the same kind is said to be going on at Pegu, and it is whispered that His Majesty may possibly come to Martaban just to take a peep at her opposite English neighbour Maulmain. Should he do so, we hope a suitably respectful invitation will be sent to him to cross over and see all that is to be seen here. As King, we presume, he would not pay the slightest attention to such an invitation, but as a private Gentleman, if at all consistent with his dignity to drop royalty for a day or two, and to travel incog, we doubt not he would gladly pay Maulmain a visit, he having the good sense to know that he would be treated with every honor and respect.

There is a curious story current here among the natives relative to the King's final inducement for performing this royal progress. How far it may be true or not, we, of course, cannot say, but it is in itself illustrative of Burmese ideas. One of His Majesty's daughters is deeply versed in all Astrological lore, and it is said that having consulted the stars she pronounced that it would be good to undertake the journey. The King, however, felt still very uncertain on the subject, when one day, in full Court, a rat fell down from the roof close to him. He immediately placed a gold cup over it, and after thinking some time, he said, "let my daughter be sent for, and if she is able to tell me how many rats are under this cup, I shall then feel confident in her art, and will be guided by her in quitting my Capital for Rangoon." The Lady came and being desired to tell how many rats were under the cup, she immediately said seven. Lo! when the cup was lifted up there were found to be seven rats under it, the animal which fell down being a female on the point of parturition which had brought forth six young ones while under the cup. Such a confirmation of her wisdom and fore-knowledge was, of course, undeniable, and the royal visit immediately decided on.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, FEBRUARY 8.

If the attendance at the Steam Meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday last is to be taken as a criterion of the interest with which the *discussions* of the antagonist parties are regarded, we should say that the controversy is certainly at a deplorable discount. Although it was a holiday, very few merchants attended, and those only the leaders of the rival factions. We have given, in another part of the paper, an account of the proceedings, part of which has been borrowed from the *Courier*, and the rest made up from our own sources. The result of the meeting was the expression of confidence in, and thanks to, Messrs. Curtis, Larpent and Capt. Barber;—Mr. Turton, Mr. W. P. Grant, and others opposing the vote of confidence on the ground that it was premature. The opposition would probably not have been offered had the meeting abstained from taking upon itself the character of the representatives of *all* parties to the Steam question. To the Precursors it must be a matter of indifference whether the Comprehensives do or do not confide in Mr. Curtis and Mr. Larpent. Of course if they trust their affairs to the management of those gentlemen, they *must* rely upon their discretion, or no business can possibly be done at so great a distance from the means of control. But the Precursors do not admit that any London Agency is in the least degree necessary, excepting for the superintendence or the construction of boats and their transmission to India for service on *this* side of the isthmus; consequently they could not share in any votes which in the most remote degree recognise the principle of a London general management and the disposal of capital, or allow such votes to pass without a protest.

Mr. H. M. Parker, in the course of the discussion, ridiculed the idea of attaching importance to the amount of the subscriptions raised in this country for the purpose of promoting a Steam Communication with India. He insisted upon the propriety of an unconditional reliance on the parties in London, because it is through their instrumentality alone the capital necessary for the perfection of the communication can be realised.

There is no doubt that the magnificent views of the Comprehensives—if ever to be accomplished,—must be carried out by the capital to be raised in Great Britain;—but has it yet been satisfactorily shewn that such a stupendous undertaking as they contemplate is necessary or prudent. There is, to our thinking, a double absurdity in the Brobdignagian scheme. It is foolish in itself because it involves great delay, and almost certain loss, without being really requisite; and it is further ridiculous because it exacts from a great many who embark in it a complete abandonment of all control over their funds and a blind dependence upon distant agents.

We were glad to see the meeting come to a resolution providing some measure of compensation to Captain Barber. However we may dissent from the opinions of that gentleman, which are thoroughly comprehensive, we cannot be insensible to the very great efforts he has made to awaken an interest in the broad question of Steam Communication with India. He began by manfully exposing the errors of Captain Grindlay's course of proceeding, and followed this up by keeping Lord Wm. Bentinck to his work, interesting the London Press in the matter, and finally inducing Mr. Curtis to take a prominent part in the arrangements. This was good service to *that* point of the business, and he is entitled to his reward accordingly, the more especially as he must have materially neglected his own affairs in furthering ours, and now stands a fair chance of being thrown overboard through the accident of his linking himself to one particular party.

In consequence of our Saturday's further remarks on the alleged abstraction of cloth from the Clothing Godowns, we have been politely favored with information which enables us to shew satisfactorily that not only no *such* abstraction has taken place, but that such appropriation of the cloth, by any person, would be impossible—by any plan short of undermining! No quantity of the cloth is ever allowed to be taken out of the Fort without a pass signed by the Clothing Agent, or, when he chances to be absent at the moment, by the Secretary to the Clothing Board; but it appears that in consequence of the death some time ago, of the principal Durzee employed by the Agent a dispute arose among his family concerning the profits derivable from the employment, and the end was that considerable advances of cloth which had been made to him (on a necessary and long-working system, not necessary to be here explained) were refused to be delivered up or accounted for to the Agent, and were kept by the recusant tailors under lock and key in a godown of their own. The case was brought before the Police at the time, but the Chief Magistrate having informed Captain Sewell that unless he, Captain S., could identify every bit of the cloth, by swearing that it was the same cloth which he had served out, restitution could not be ordered! As no conscientious man could venture to swear in that way, although there existed not a doubt as to the identity, in his mind, the tailors were allowed, thus far to triumph, and Captain Sewell was left to the pleasant alternative of an equity suit, which for a considerable time past he has been carrying on, and the end of which (but when does an *equity* suit end?) he is assured, by his learned law advisers, will be a decree in his favor to compel the restitution. But should the whole be lost, or should all the cloth in store, indeed, be stolen, burned, or in any other way be lost, the damage could never fall upon the Government—it would be no loss to the state—but the Colonels of regiments would have to bear it, unless it occurred under circumstances which should cast the whole liability on the Clothing Agent, who appears to us to be not only the working, but the responsible, partner of a large firm, the other numerous members of which are liable only to incur—a share of the profits! In this very case, if the Agent fail at law, the loss will fall upon *him*, exclusively, and, as it is, he carries on the suit (probably the most troublesome *suit* he has ever had to do with) entirely at his own expence—the Government not allowing him the services of its law officers, nor any other aid; because in fact it is a matter in which the State has neither risk nor concern. The Agent is not even paid by the State; and if he be employed to do any Government work—such as was the making up of great coats, &c. for the troops which proceeded on the China expedition—at the Government expence (and not at the cost of the off-reckoning fund) he charges Government *commission* for his labor, just as a Bank or House of Agency would charge commission to a constituent. To our thinking—now that we know all about it—his situation is any thing but an agreeable one, and it is, with reference to his great responsibility, very inadequately paid; but, happen what may, the State can lose nothing and if the Godown were struck with lightning, and 'one destructive ruin swallowed all the cloth,—even under that visitation of heaven, the loss would fall on the Colonels, who would no doubt bear it with perfect equanimity.

CAPE.

THE FRONTIER.

From the Frontier we only hear of peace and politeness. To make the first permanent, men have only to cultivate the latter. Offences come. Well redress them with firmness and good humour. The Frontier Policy is not a mystery. It is a simple affair of plain justice as between man and man rather than between nation and nation. The things complained of are mere felonies. Robberies of land in former days on our part, robberies of cattle in our days on the part of individual Caffers, acting on their own account; or at the worst, small affrays on the border between geographical neighbours, which would be mere police cases if the parties lived under the same laws.

In short, if after *four years of peace*, and an increasing desire for its continuance on both sides, caused by the excellent treaties now in force, which are every day better understood, better observed, and better enforced,—if, we say, in such a state of things, serious embarrassments arise,—*they well need to be accounted for*. We firmly believe that we have got the eel of peace by the gills and if he escape it must be from want of nerve, or from design.

Beyond the Frontier things are not so well. We give an extract from one of the Graham's Town papers below respecting the treatment of Bushmen and other Natives by vagabonds from the colony, the general features of which are too familiar to us by the evidence of eye-witnesses of similar proceedings, in recent times. Indeed, if colonial Farmers move into those regions *with their flocks and herds*, their own destruction, or the destruction of the natives, inevitably follows. To deny this is to deny the truth of all history, or rather to profess profound ignorance of the nature of man. The first cause is the *intrusion*. All the rest follows as a natural consequence.

The practical question, then, is as to the right of *intrusion*. Have these men a right to carry flocks and herds into those regions, to occupy the fountains, to consume the pasturage, and drive away the game,—the flocks and herds of the Natives? If they have this right, then have they also the right to protect their property, by driving away *suspected persons* from their neighbourhood, by words or by the gun. But if they have no such right, then all this intrusion, driving away, and killing is criminal at every step,—criminal in the highest degree. And outraged Justice and Humanity have solid claims to a great example of vengeance.

It is not easy to say how these claims are to be satisfied. An Act of Parliament provides for them, but it appears that there is some link wanting between the Legislative and Executive. The Act says, they shall be tried and punished as similar offenders are within the colony. The Supreme Court of Justice says: 'It cannot be done.' And it is not done, nor attempted.

One thing, however, is manifest. The injurious parties have the guilt upon their souls. And in all cases where man cannot vindicate the Moral Law, the Author of that Law, sooner or later, employs other instruments to execute his decrees. He blasts the wicked with mildew and famine, or turns their violence against each other. Let those at a distance beware of meriting a share in the punishment, by approving the guilt.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Nov.* 21.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

FORT PEDDIE.—On Sunday a military express reached town from Fort Peddie, with the information that the Kafirs were assembling in force in that neighbourhood, evidently with the intention of again attacking the Fingoes, located there in terms of the existing treaties. The matter, from the report, appeared to be so serious that His Honor the Lieut.-Governer quitted Graham's Town immediately for the spot, with a troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles—but it would appear, that before he reached the scene the commotion had been hushed, and the gasconade of the noisy turbulent Kafirs quelled by the proper determination and activity of Captain McLean, the officer commanding at that post. The following are the particulars of this affair as communicated to us under date 3d instant:—

'Last Saturday we were taken by surprise.—Umkie sent two messengers to the post to say that he intended to attack the Fingoes, and that if Mr. Shepstone, (the Resident Government Agent) wished to head them he had better be quick about it, as Umkie had already mustered his warriors on Somerset-Mount and was quite ready. These two messengers ventured to insult Mr. Shepstone, first by almost riding over him, and second, by shaking their fingers in his face and holding a bundle of assagais close to his person. The weapons Mr. Shepstone resolutely seized and succeeded in getting possession of them. He then with great coolness told them to tell Umkie that he thanked him for the news, and should get ready to receive him. This was no sooner said than done. Capt. McLean (27th Regt.) immediately ordered the troops under arms, the guns were drawn outside the Fort and loaded with grape shot, and everything prepared to give them a warm reception. It is now known that all the time these preparations were making, two of Umkie's men were on the spot as spies, and that it was their report which deterred Umkie, who is notorious for his cowardice, from carrying his threats into execution—in which case there would have been probably a massacre of two or three hundred persons. The Lieut.-Governor reached the scene on Sunday evening, and yesterday Umkie, at his request, came to Fort Peddie, attended with about fifty of his people, and had an interview with him. It was generally thought that his punishment would have been expulsion across the Kieskamma, but I am grieved to say, that the matter has been passed over with an *apology*, and that the chiefs, after being treated to several bottles of wine, have been sent home.'

We have another account before us, but it does not differ materially from the foregoing. The writer, however, remarks, that he is satisfied that nothing but the military demonstration prevented a considerable effusion of blood. The force of Umkie assembled on this occasion, is estimated at from three to four thousand men, but which we incline to think must be an exaggeration. None of the accounts which have reached our hands, assign the cause of this quarrel, but report says it is not a political movement, but that it arose out of a fracas between the boys of two neighbouring kraals or villages, one occupied by Kafirs, and the other by Fingoes: that the former having been vanquished, the men of the kraal to which they belonged, had taken it up as a national insult, and that it would have been made a pretext, but for the interposition of the military, for a general onslaught. We would not give undue importance to a bubble of this kind, but still we submit that the way in which it has been glossed over is dangerous to the future peace and security of this frontier. The Kafirs must be taught to borrow a significant expression from the *Advertiser*, 'the difference between a Deer and an Elephant.' A paltroon like Umkie, *living on sufferance within the colonial boundary*, must be punished, and not rewarded, for daring to violate his engagements, permitting his messengers to insult a British magistrate, and for venturing to exhibit his bravado, almost under the guns of a British fort. If the authorities possess the spirit which is essential to the control of such people, the offenders will be taught such a lesson, as they will not be likely to forget in all time to come. If they be not so taught, then are they who refrain from teaching them responsible for the consequences.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

PORT NATAL.

(*Communicated.*)

Beaufort, 29th Oct., 1840.

Some time ago, Mr. William Van Der Merwe, of the district of Worcester, and lately a Field-cornet there arrived here, on his way to Port Natal. It is understood that his motive for undertaking this journey, was to report upon, and to ascertain, the exact situation and prospects of his country men already settled there. He returned to Beaufort on the 25th inst., and left the same day for Worcester. I am informed, and from a source in which I place every reliance, that he speaks in the most glowing and favourable terms of things generally at Natal. He describes the country there, and in the vicinity, to have a most luxuriant appearance; that water, grass, and wood are in abundance; that the crops are prolific, fruit trees flourishing, and vegetables plentiful; that the seasons are earlier there than in the colony; that horses, cattle and sheep thrive well; that a number of houses are erecting, and many more in progress; that the people are living in a state of harmony among themselves and upon good terms with the aborigines. Indeed, so much is Van der Merwe prepossessed in favor of Natal, that he has purchased a place or farm there, for 2,000 Rix-Dollars, and will return as soon as he disposed of his property, and settled his affairs in the Colony. It is reported that a number of the inhabitants of Worcestor will accompany him.

It may be, and no doubt is, all very true what Mr. Van Der Merwe states, with regard to the prospects at Natal but it appears that he only looks at the bright side of things. He should consider the disasters that have already happened to too many of his countrymen there, and at other stations. It is also known, that many who left the Colony comparatively wealthy, are now reduced to poverty; and, besides it is my opinion that the neighbouring tribes cannot be depended upon. May, however, those who have or will settle there, prosper.

Mr. Garrit Stephanus Bothma, a substantial corn and wine farmer, of Zwarteberg, in this district, has also gone to Natal, and it is supposed with similar intentions to those of Van der Merwe. We shall know on his return.

John Baird, Esq., a resident here, and formerly Landdrost, has received an invitation to the land of promise, viz: Natal, from his father-in-law, Mr. De Klerk. He may go and look at it, but there is but little fear of his remaining.

(*From the Irontier Times, Nov.* 11.)

We have heard on authority which, we fear, is too correct that the Boers who have emigrated beyond the Orange River on the banks of the Vaal and elsewhere, are treating the natives—especially the Bushmen—with an inhumanity worthy of those good old times, the dark narrative of which is even still quoted to the discredit of the humane colonist of the present day. Our informant says we shudder in giving his statement—that these unhappy beings are shot with reckless cruelty, and their children taken into the service of the emigrants, amongst whom they are transferred from hand to hand—at a PRICE!—not to reward the wretched laborers for their service, but for the gain of the man who disposes of them! This is a slavery—call it by what mitigated terms we may.

And are these things *really* done on the very verge of British dominion, and by men who are still British subjects, although—having placed themselves from under the dominion of all law—they can thus trample upon the sacred rights of humanity and justice? Surely some inquiry will be made into these matters!

It becomes both the English settler and those of Dutch origin, to clear South Africa of such a blot, and to brand with merited infamy—if the facts be true—the parties who are guilty.

'The very report shews the importance of an 'Aborigines Protection Society' amongst us, whose prompt and impartial inquiries might ever detect the wrong-doer; expose sing calumny and exaggeration at the same time that it fearlessly flings its shield between the oppressor and the oppressed. We have been told of the mode in which the emigrants towards Natal dispose of the Zoolahs captured in their wars, which, in our opinion, approaches, as nearly as possible, to slavery. Let the faintest indications of reviving this abomination, almost at our hearths, awaken the honest indignation, and the firm negative, of Britons, and the sons of Britons, who, claiming freedom for themselves, would give it to the world!

EUROPE.

THE SNOW FLAKE.—Several of these rare migratory visitants have been, within the last few days, observed on the downs around Winchester. The snow-flake (emberiza nivalis) is never known to visit such low latitudes, but in the most rigorous winters. It is the white hunting, and, on account of its associating occasionally with larks, the shepherds appropriately designate it the white lark.

FAT.—Fat is, in Scripture, an emblem of stupidity. Hence the Psalmist, and at the 119th Psalm, and at the 70th verse, referring to unconverted persons' remarks, "Their heart is as fat as grease." By this expression he means that the wicked are insensible and past feeling, and are not affected either with the terrors or the mercies of God. The Jews were forbidden by God to eat any manner of fat either of "oxen, or of sheep, or of goats;" and the whole of this substance, belonging to any animal offered in sacrifice, was commanded to be consumed on the alter. This prohibition were perhaps designed to inculcate upon them the duty of cultivating that tenderness of spirit which is so amiable in every relation of life, and so pleasing in His sight, who is full of mercy and of love. Goldsmith, a celebrated writer on natural history, remarks, respecting the hog—"The coarseness of the hair and the thickness of its hide, together with the thick coat of fat that lies immediately under the skin, render it insensible to blows or rough usage. Mice have been known to burrow in the back of these animals while fattening in the stye, without their seeming to perceive it." How striking an emblem of those who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto licentiousness, to work all uncleanness with greediness.—*The Servants' Magazine.*

HOW TO HAND A NAME DOWN TO POSTERITY.—There is now to be seen on a post at the corner of a street forming in the Faubourg du Temple, Paris, a placard with the following notice:—"To be sold, the right of giving a name to this street."

A CHRISTMAS RIDDLE.—Every body has heard when a man is *not* a man (when he is a-*bed*); when an alderman of our corporation is *not* an alderman (when he is a *goblin* (g)—but everybody may not have heard when a bonnet is not a bonnet? Do you give it up? Yes "when it becomes a woman."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.